State of California Office of Administrative Law

In re:

Board of Forestry and Fire Protection

Regulatory Action:

Title 14, California Code of Regulations

Adopt sections:
Amend sections:

1270.08, 1276.03 1270.00, 1270.01

(Renumbered to 1270.02 and Amended), 1270.02 (Renumbered to 1270.03 and Amended), 1270.03 (Renumbered to 1270.04 and Amended), 1270.04 (Renumbered to 1270.05 and Amended), 1270.05 (Renumbered to 1270.06 and Amended), 1270.06 (Renumbered to 1270.07 and Amended), 1271.00 (Renumbered to 1270.01 and Amended), 1273.00, 1273.01, 1273.02, 1273.03, 1273.04, 1273.05, 1273.06,

1274.00, 1274.01, 1274.02, 1274.03, 1274.04, 1275.00, 1275.01, 1275.02, 1275.03, 1275.04, 1276.00, 1276.01,

1273.07, 1273.08, 1273.09,

1276.02, 1276.03

(Renumbered to 1276.05 and Amended), 1276.04

Repeal sections:

NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF REGULATORY ACTION

Government Code Section 11349.3

OAL Matter Number: 2022-0819-02

OAL Matter Type: Regular (S)

This action adopts, amends, and repeals regulations to implement minimum fire safety standards related to defensible space applicable to the perimeters and access to all residential, commercial, and industrial building construction and to land in a State Responsibility Area (SRA) and Local Responsibility Area (LRA) Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), particularly with respect to fuel breaks, greenbelts near communities, and preservation of undeveloped ridgelines.

OAL approves this regulatory action pursuant to section 11349.3 of the Government Code. This regulatory action becomes effective on 4/1/2023.

January 31, 2023 Date:

Digitally signed by Mark Storm Date: 2023.01.31 14:08:55 -08'00'

Mark Storm **Senior Attorney**

For:

Kenneth J. Pogue

Director

Original: Edith Hannigan, Executive Officer

STATE OF CALIFORNIA-OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW For use by Secretary of State only NOTICE PUBLICATION/REGULATION STD. 400 (REV. 10/2019) REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER NOTICE FILE NUMBER OAL FILE 2022-0819-02 7-7021-0413-05 NUMBERS For use by Office of Administrative Law (OAL) only ENDORSED - FILED in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of California JAN 3 1 2023 OFFICE OF ADMIN, LAW 2022 AUG 19 PM1:26 REGULATIONS NOTICE AGENCY FILE NUMBER (If any) AGENCY WITH RULEMAKING AUTHORITY Board of Forestry and Fire Protection A. PUBLICATION OF NOTICE (Complete for publication in Notice Register) 2 REQUESTED PUBLICATION DATE 1. SUBJECT OF NOTICE FIRST SECTION AFFECTED FAX NUMBER (Optional) 4. AGENCY CONTACT PERSON TELEPHONE NUMBER 3. NOTICE TYPE Notice re Proposed Other Regulatory Action NOTICE REGISTER NUMBER PUBLICATION DATE ACTION ON PROPOSED NOTICE OAL USE Approved as Modified Approved as Disapproved/ 4/23/2021 2021, 17-2 ONLY Withdrawn Submitted B. SUBMISSION OF REGULATIONS (Complete when submitting regulations) 1a. SUBJECT OF REGULATION(S) 1b. ALL PREVIOUS RELATED OAL REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER(S) State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations, 2021 2. SPECIFY CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE(S) AND SECTION(S) (Including title 26, if toxics related) SECTION(S) AFFECTED §§ 1270.08; 1276.05 SEE ATTACHMENT (List all section number(s) AMEND individually. Attach see attachment additional sheet if needed.) REPEAL TITLE(S) 88 1271.00 14 3. TYPE OF FILING Regular Rulemaking (Gov. Code §11346) Certificate of Compliance: The agency officer named **Emergency Readopt** Changes Without (Gov. Code, §11346.1(h)) Regulatory Effect (Cal. below certifies that this agency complied with the Code Regs., title 1, §100) provisions of Gov. Code §§11346.2-11347.3 either Resubmittal of disapproved before the emergency regulation was adopted or or withdrawn nonemergency within the time period required by statute File & Print Print Only filing (Gov. Code §§11349.3, 11349.4) Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn Emergency (Gov. Code, Other (Specify) emergency filing (Gov. Code, §11346.1) §11346.1(b)) 4. ALL BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES OF AVAILABILITY OF MODIFIED REGULATIONS AND/OR MATERIAL ADDED TO THE RULEMAKING FILE (Cal. Code Regs. title 1, §44 and Gov. Code §11347.1) January 3-19, 2022 and May 10-27, 2022 EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHANGES (Gov. Code, §§ 11343.4, 11346.1(d); Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100) Effective on filing with §100 Changes Without Effective other Effective January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 (Gov. Code §11343.4(a)) Secretary of State Regulatory Effect (Specify) CHECK IF THESE REGULATIONS REQUIRE NOTICE TO, OR REVIEW, CONSULTATION, APPROVAL OR CONCURRENCE BY, ANOTHER AGENCY OR ENTITY X State Fire Marshal X Department of Finance (Form STD, 399) (SAM §6660) Fair Political Practices Commission Other (Specify) TELEPHONE NUMBER FAX NUMBER (Optional) E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional) CONTACT PERSON (916) 862-0120 edith.hannigan@bof.ca.gov Edith Hannigan 8. I certify that the attached copy of the regulation(s) is a true and correct copy For use by Office of Administrative Law (OAL) only of the regulation(s) identified on this form, that the information specified on this form **ENDORSED APPROVED** is true and correct, and that I am the head of the agency taking this action, or a designee of the head of the agency, and am authorized to make this certification. SIGNATURE OF A DENCOMESIONER DESIGNEE DATE 8/19/2022

Edith Hannigan

TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNATORY

Edith Hannigan, Executive Officer

JAN 31 2023

Office of Administrative Law

2022-0819-02S BOFFP

Form 400 Attachment B.2.

ADOPT

1270.08, 1276.03

AMEND

1270.00, 1270.01 (Renumbered to 1270.02 and Amended), 1270.02 (Renumbered to 1270.03 and Amended), 1270.03 (Renumbered to 1270.04 and Amended), 1270.04 (Renumbered to 1270.05 and Amended), 1270.05 (Renumbered to 1270.06 and Amended), 1270.06 (Renumbered to 1270.07 and Amended), 1271.00 (Renumbered to 1270.01 and Amended), 1273.00, 1273.01, 1273.02, 1273.03, 1273.04, 1273.05, 1273.06, 1273.07, 1273.08, 1273.09, 1274.00, 1274.01, 1274.02, 1274.03, 1274.04, 1275.00, 1275.01, 1275.02, 1275.03, 1275.04, 1276.00, 1276.01, 1276.02, 1276.03 (Renumbered to 1276.05 and Amended), 1276.04

REPEAL

Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14 CCR), 1 Division 1.5, Chapter 7 2 Subchapter 2, Articles 1-5 3 "DRAFT State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations, 2021" 4 5 6 Subchapter 2. SRA/VHFHSZ State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations 7 Article 1. Administration 8 9 § 1270.00. Title. These regulations Subchapter 2 shall be known as the "SRA/VHFHSZ 10 State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations," and shall constitute the 11 basic minimum wWildfire protection standards of the California 12 Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. 13 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 14 Reference: Sections 4102, 4126, 4127 and 4290, Public Resources 15 16 Code. 17 § 1270.01. Definitions Purpose 18 19 The following definitions are applicable to Subchapter 2. (a) Agriculture: Land used for agricultural purposes as defined 20 21 in a Local Jurisdiction's zoning ordinances. (b) Board: California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. 22 (c) Building: Any Structure used or intended for supporting or 23 sheltering any use or Occupancy, except those classified as 24 Utility and Miscellaneous Group U. 25 26 (d) CAL FIRE: California Department of Forestry and Fire

Protection.

(e) Dead-en
ingress/egr

(e) Dead-end Road: A Road that has only one point of vehicular ingress/egress, including cul-de-sacs and Roads that loop back on themselves

(f) Defensible Space: The area within the perimeter of a parcel, Development, neighborhood or community where basic wildland fire protection practices and measures are implemented, providing the key point of defense from an approaching Wildfire or defense against encroaching Wildfires or escaping Structure fires. The perimeter as used in this regulation is the area encompassing the parcel or parcels proposed for construction and/or Development, excluding the physical Structure itself. The area is characterized by the establishment and maintenance of emergency vehicle access, emergency water reserves, Road names and Building identification, and fuel modification measures.

- (g) Development: As defined in section 66418.1 of the California Government Code.
- (h) Director: Director of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection or their designee.
- 20 (i) Driveway: A vehicular pathway that serves no more than four
 - (4) Residential Units and any number of non-commercial or non-industrial Utility or Miscellaneous Group U Buildings on each parcel. A Driveway shall not serve commercial or industrial uses
- 24 at any size or scale.
 - (j) Exception: An alternative to the specified standard requested by the applicant that may be necessary due to health,

safety, environmental conditions, physical site limitations or 1 other limiting conditions, such as recorded historical sites, 2 that provides mitigation of the problem. 3 Fire Apparatus: A vehicle designed to be used under 4 emergency conditions to transport personnel and equipment or to 5 support emergency response, including but not limited to the 6 7 suppression of fires. (1) Fire Authority: A fire department, agency, division, 8 9 district, or other governmental body responsible for regulating and/or enforcing minimum fire safety standards in the Local 10 Jurisdiction. 11 (m) Fire Hydrant: A valved connection on a water supply or 12 storage system for the purpose of providing water for fire 13 protection and suppression operations. 14 (n) Fuel Break: A strategically located area where the volume 15 16 and arrangement of vegetation has been managed to limit fire intensity, fire severity, rate of spread, crown fire potential, 17 and/or ember production. 18 (o) Greenbelts: open space, parks, wildlands, other areas, or a 19 20 combination thereof, as designated by Local Jurisdictions, which are in, surround, or are adjacent to a city or urbanized area, 21 22 that may function as Fuel Breaks and where Building construction is restricted or prohibited. 23 24 (p) Greenways: Linear open spaces or corridors that link parks and neighborhoods within a community through natural or manmade 25 26 trails and paths.

(q) Hammerhead/T: A "T" shaped, three-point Turnaround space 1 for Fire Apparatus on a Road or Driveway, being no narrower than 2 the Road or Driveway that serves it. 3 (r) Hazardous Land Use: A land use that presents a significantly 4 elevated potential for the ignition, prolonged duration, or 5 increased intensity of a Wildfire due to the presence 6 flammable materials, liquids, or gasses, or other features that 7 initiate or sustain combustion. Such uses are determined by the 8 Local Jurisdiction and may include, but are not limited to, 9 power-generation and distribution facilities; wood processing or 10 storage sites; flammable gas or liquids processing or storage 11 sites; or shooting ranges. 12 (s) Local Jurisdiction: Any county, city/county agency or 13 department, or any locally authorized district that approves or 14 has the authority to regulate Development. 15 (t) Municipal-Type Water System: A system having water pipes 16 servicing Fire Hydrants and designed to furnish, over and above 17 domestic consumption, a minimum of 250 gpm (950 L/min) at 20 psi 18 (138 kPa) residual pressure for a two (2) hour duration. 19 Occupancy: The purpose for which a Building, or part 20 thereof, is used or intended to be used. 21 (v) One-way Road: A Road that provides a minimum of one Traffic 22 Lane width designed for traffic flow in one direction only. 23 (w) Residential Unit: Any Building or portion thereof which 24 contains living facilities including provisions for sleeping, 25

eating, cooking and/or sanitation, for one or more persons.

Manufactured homes, mobile homes, and factory-built housing are 1 considered Residential Units. 2 (x) Ridgeline: The line of intersection of two opposing slope 3 aspects running parallel to the long axis of the highest 4 elevation of land; or an area of higher ground separating two 5 adjacent streams or watersheds. 6 7 (y) Road: A public or private vehicular pathway to more than four (4) Residential Units, or to any industrial or commercial 8 Occupancy. 9 (z) Road or Driveway Structures: Bridges, culverts, and other 10 appurtenant Structures which supplement the Traffic Lane or 11 Shoulders. 12 (aa) Same Practical Effect: As used in this subchapter, means an 13 Exception or alternative with the capability of 14 applying accepted wildland fire suppression strategies and tactics, and 15 provisions for fire fighter safety, including: 16 (1) access for emergency wildland fire equipment, 17 18 (2) safe civilian evacuation, (3) signing that avoids delays in emergency equipment 19 20 response, (4) available and accessible water to effectively attack 21 22 Wildfire or defend a Structure from Wildfire, and (5) fuel modification sufficient for civilian and fire 23 fighter safety. 24 (bb) Shoulder: A vehicular pathway adjacent to the Traffic Lane. 25 26 (cc) State Responsibility Area (SRA): As defined in Publid

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Resources Code sections 4126-4127; and the California Code of
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    Regulations, title 14, division 1.5, chapter 7, article 1,
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    sections 1220-1220.5.
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    (dd) Strategic Ridgeline: a Ridgeline identified pursuant to $
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    1276.02(a) that may support fire suppression activities or where
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    the preservation of the Ridgeline as an Undeveloped Ridgeline
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    would reduce fire risk and improve fire protection.
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    (ee) Structure: That which is built or constructed or any piece
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    of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined
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    together in some definite manner.
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    (ff) Traffic Lane: The portion of a Road or Driveway that
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   provides a single line of vehicle travel.
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    (gg) Turnaround: An area which allows for a safe opposite
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    change of direction for Fire Apparatus at the end of a Road or
   Driveway.
15
    (hh) Turnout: A widening in a Road or Driveway to allow vehicles
16
   to pass.
17
    (ii) Undeveloped Ridgeline: A Ridgeline with no Buildings.
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    (jj) Utility and Miscellaneous Group U: A Structure of an
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   accessory character or a miscellaneous Structure not classified
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   in any specific Occupancy permitted, constructed, equipped, and
21
   maintained to conform to the requirements of Title
                                                                24,
22
   California Building Standards Code.
23
    (kk) Vertical Clearance: The minimum specified height of a
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   bridge, overhead projection, or vegetation clearance above the
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   Road or Driveway.
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(11) Vertical Curve: A curve at a high or low point of a Road
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    that provides a gradual transition between two Road grades or
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    slopes.
    (mm) Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ): As defined in
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    Government Code section 51177(i).
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    (nn) Wildfire: Has the same meaning as "forest fire" in Public
    Resources Code Section 4103.
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    (a) These regulations have been prepared and adopted for the
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   purpose of establishing minimum Wildfire protection standards in
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    conjunction with building, construction and development in the
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    State Responsibility Area (SRA) and, after July 1, 2021, the Very
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    High Fire Hazard Severity-Zones as defined in Government Code $
    51177(i) (VHFHSZ).
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    (b) The future design and construction of structures,
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    subdivisions and developments in the SRA and, after July 1,
    2021, the VHFHSZ shall provide for basic emergency access and
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   perimeter wildfire protection measures as specified in the
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    following articles.
    (c) These measures shall provide for emergency access; signing
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    and building numbering; private water supply reserves for
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    emergency fire use; and vegetation modification. The fire
   protection standards which follow shall specify the minimums for
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23
   such measures.
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   Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
25
   Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
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§ 1270.02. Purpose.—Scope 1 (a) Subchapter 2 has been prepared and adopted for the purpose 2 of establishing state minimum Wildfire protection standards in 3 conjunction with Building, construction, and Development in the 4 State Responsibility Area (SRA) and, after July 1, 2021, the Very 5 High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, as defined in Government Code S 6 51177(i) (VHFHSZ). 7 (b) The future design and construction of Structures, 8 subdivisions and Developments in the SRA and, after July 1, 9 2021, the VHFHSZ shall provide for basic emergency access and 10 perimeter Wildfire protection measures as specified in the 11 following articles. 12 (c) These standards shall provide for emergency access; signing 13 and Building numbering; private water supply reserves for 14 emergency fire use; vegetation modification, Fuel Breaks, 15 Greenbelts, and measures to preserve Undeveloped Ridgelines. 16 Subchapter 2 specifies the minimums for such measures. 17 18 (a) These regulations shall apply to: 19 (1) the perimeters and access to all residential, commercial, 20 and industrial building construction within the SRA approved 21 after January 1, 1991, and those approved after July 1, 2021 22 within the VHFHSZ, except as set forth below in subsection (b.); 23 (2) the siting of newly installed commercial modulars, 24 manufactured homes, mobilehomes, and factory-built housing, as 25 defined in Health and Safety Code sections 18001.8, 18007, 26

18008, and 19971; 1 2 (3) all tentative and parcel maps or other Developments approved after January 1, 1991; and 3 (4) applications for building permits on a parcel approved in a 4 pre-1991 parcel or tentative map to the extent that conditions 5 relating to the perimeters and access to the buildings were not 6 7 imposed as part of the approval of the parcel or tentative map. (b) These regulations do not apply where an application for a 8 9 building permit is filed after January 1, 1991 for building construction on a parcel that was formed from a parcel map or 10 tentative map (if the final map for the tentative map is 11 approved within the time prescribed by the local ordinance) 12 approved prior to January 1, 1991, to the extent that conditions 13 relating to the perimeters and access to the buildings were 14 imposed by the parcel map or final tentative map approved prior 15 to January 1, 1991. 16 17 (c) Affected activities include, but are not limited to: 18 (1) permitting or approval of new parcels, excluding lot line 19 20 adjustments as specified in Government Code (GC) section 66412 (d); 21 22 (2) application for a building permit for new construction not 23 relating to an existing structure; (3) application for a use permit; 24 (4) Road construction, including construction of a road that 25 26 does not currently exist, or extension of an existing road.

(f) EXEMPTION: Roads used solely for agricultural, mining, or 1 the management and harvesting of wood products. 2 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 3 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code; 4 5 § 1270.03. Scope. Provisions for Application of The Regulations 6 (a) Subchapter 2 shall apply to: 7 8 (1) the perimeters and access to all residential, commercial, and industrial Building construction within the SRA 9 approved after January 1, 1991, and those approved after July 1, 10 2021 within the VHFHSZ, except as set forth below in subsection 11 12 (b). (2) the siting of newly installed commercial modulars, 13 manufactured homes, mobilehomes, and factory-built housing, as 14 defined in Health and Safety Code sections 18001.8, 18007, 15 18008, and 19971; 16 (3) all tentative and parcel maps or other Developments 17 approved after January 1, 1991; and 18 (4) applications for Building permits on a parcel approved 19 in a pre-1991 parcel or tentative map to the extent that 20 conditions relating to the perimeters and access to the 21 Buildings were not imposed as part of the approval of the parcel 22 23 or tentative map. (b) Subchapter 2 does not apply where an application for a 24 Building permit is filed after January 1, 1991 for Building 25 construction on a parcel that was formed from a parcel map or 26

tentative map (if the final map for the tentative map is 1 approved within the time prescribed by the local ordinance) 2 approved prior to January 1, 1991, to the extent that conditions 3 relating to the perimeters and access to the Buildings were 4 imposed by the parcel map or final tentative map approved prior 5 6 to January 1, 1991. (c) Affected activities include, but are not limited to: 7 (1) permitting or approval of new parcels, excluding lot 8 9 line adjustments as specified in Government Code (GC) section 10 66412(d); (2) application for a Building permit for new construction 11 not relating to an existing Structure; 12 13 (3) application for a use permit; (4) Road construction including construction of a Road that 14 does not currently exist, or extension of an existing Road. 15 The standards in Subchapter 2 applicable to Roads shall not 16 apply to Roads used solely for Agriculture; mining; or the 17 management of timberland or harvesting of forest products. 18 This Subchapter shall be applied as follows: 19 20 (a) the local jurisdictions shall provide the Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL 21 FIRE) or their designee with notice of applications for building 22 23 permits, tentative parcel maps, tentative maps, and installation 24 or use permits for construction or development within the SRA. 25 (b) the Director or their designee may review and make fire

protection recommendations on applicable construction or

development permits or maps provided by the Local Jurisdiction.

(c) the local jurisdiction shall ensure that the applicable sections of this subchapter become a condition of approval of any applicable construction or development permit or map.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1270.0304 Provisions for Application of these Regulations This Subchapter shall be applied as follows:

- (a) the <u>L+ocal Jurisdictions</u> shall provide the Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) or their designee with notice of applications for <u>B</u>building permits, tentative parcel maps, tentative maps, and installation or use permits for construction or <u>D</u>development within the SRA, or if after July, 1 2021, the VHFHSZ.
- (b) the Director or their designee may review and make fire protection recommendations on applicable construction or development permits or maps provided by the L $\frac{1}{2}$ ocal J $\frac{1}{2}$ risdiction.
- (c) the \underline{L} +ocal \underline{J} +wrisdiction shall ensure that the applicable sections of this \underline{S} +subchapter become a condition of approval of any applicable construction or \underline{D} +development permit or map.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1270.0405. Local Regulations Ordinances. 1 (a) Subchapter 2 shall serve as the minimum Wildfire protection 2 standards applied in SRA and VHFHSZ. However, Subchapter 2 does 3 not supersede local regulations which equal or exceed the 4 standards of this Subchapter. Nothing contained in these 5 regulations shall be considered as abrogating the provisions of 6 any ordinance, rule, or regulation of any state or local 7 jurisdiction provided that such ordinance, rule, regulation or 8 general plan element is equal to or more stringent than these 9 10 minimum standards. (b) A local regulation equals or exceeds a minimum standard of 11 this Subchapter only if, at a minimum, the local regulation also 12 fully complies with the corresponding minimum standard in this 13 14 Subchapter. The Board may certify local ordinances as equaling or exceeding these regulations when they provide the Same 15 practical effect. 16 (c) A Local Jurisdiction shall 17 not apply exemptions Subchapter 2 that are not enumerated in Subchapter 2. Exceptions 18 requested and approved in conformance with § 1270.07 (Exceptions 19 20 to Standards) may be granted on a case-by-case basis. Counties may submit their local ordinances for certification via email to 21 the Board. 22 (d) The Board's certification of local ordinances pursuant to 23 this section is rendered invalid when previously certified 24 ordinances are subsequently amended by local jurisdictions 25 without Board re-certification of the amended ordinances. The 26

Board's regulations supersede the amended local ordinance(s) 1 2 when the amended local ordinance(s) are not re-certified by the Board. Amendments made by local jurisdictions to previously 3 certified ordinances shall be submitted for re-certification. 4 (d) Notwithstanding a local regulation that equals or exceeds 5 the State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations, Building construction 6 shall comply with the State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations. 7 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 8 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 9 10 § 1270.056. Inspections. 11 Inspections shall conform to the following requirements: 12 (a) Inspections in the SRA shall be made by: 13 (1) the Director, or 14 (2) L \pm ocal J \pm urisdictions that have assumed state fire 15 protection responsibility on SRA lands, or 16 (3) Liocal Jjurisdictions where the inspection duties have 17 been formally delegated by CAL FIRE the Director to the - Llocal 18 Jjurisdictions, pursuant to subsection (b). 19 (b) The Director may delegate inspection authority to a Local 20 Jurisdiction subject to all of the following criteria: 21 Local Jurisdiction represents that they have (1) The 22 appropriate resources to perform the delegated inspection 23 authority. 24 (2) The Local Jurisdiction acknowledges that CAL FIRE's 25 authority under subsection (d) shall not be waived or 26

restricted.

- (3) The Local Jurisdiction consents to the delegation of inspection authority.
 - (4) The Director may revoke the delegation at any time.
- (5) The delegation of inspection authority, and any subsequent revocation of the delegation, shall be documented in writing, and retained on file at the CAL FIRE Unit headquarters that administers SRA fire protection in the area.

Inspections made under 14 CCR \$ 1270.05(a)(2) or 14 CCR \$ 1270.05(a)(3) shall occur only when these regulations are incorporated into local ordinance in one of the following

||manners:

- (1) these regulations have been incorporated verbatim or by reference into that jurisdiction's permitting or approval process for the activities described in 14 CCR § 1270.02; or
- (2) the local ordinances have been certified pursuant to 14 CCR \$ 1270.04;
- (c) Inspections in the VHFHSZ shall be made by the Local Jurisdiction. Nothing in this section abrogates CAL FIRE's authority to inspect and enforce state forest and fire laws even when the inspection duties have been delegated pursuant to this section.
- (d) Nothing in this section abrogates CAL FIRE's authority to inspect and enforce state forest and fire laws in the SRA even when the inspection duties have been delegated pursuant to this section. Reports of violations shall be provided to the CAL FIRE

Unit headquarters that administers SRA fire protection in the Local Jurisdiction.

(e) Reports of violations within the SRA shall be provided to

the CAL FIRE Unit headquarters that administers SRA fire protection in the Local Jurisdiction. When inspections are conducted, they shall occur prior to: the issuance of the use permit or certificate of occupancy; the recordation of the parcel map or final map; the filing of a notice of completion; or the final inspection of any project or building permit.

(f) When inspections are conducted, they shall occur prior to:
the issuance of the use permit or certificate of Occupancy; the
recordation of the parcel map or final map; the filing of a
notice of completion; or the final inspection of any project or
Building permit.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4111, 4119 and 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4102, 4119, 4125, 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1270.067. Exceptions to Standards.

(a) Upon request by the applicant, <u>an</u> <u>eExceptions</u> to standards within this <u>sSubchapter</u> or to <u>Local Jurisdiction</u> certified ordinances may be allowed by the <u>inspection</u> <u>Inspection</u> entity <u>in accordance with listed in</u> 14 CCR § 1270.056 (Inspections) where the Exceptions provide the <u>same practical effect</u> <u>Same Practical</u> Effect as these regulations towards providing Defensible Space.

Exceptions granted by the inspection entity-Local Jurisdiction listed in 14 CCR \S 1270.0 $\frac{1}{5}$ 6, shall be made on a case-by-case Exceptions granted Exceptions granted only. the inspection entity-Local Jurisdiction listed in 14 CCR § 1270.05 listed in 14 CCR § 1270.06 shall be forwarded to appropriate CAL FIRE unit headquarters Unit-Office that administers SRA fire protection in that Local Jurisdiction, or the county in which the Local Jurisdiction is located and shall be retained on file at the Unit Office.

(b) Requests for an exception shall be made in writing to the inspection entity Local Jurisdiction listed in 14 CCR § 1270.0506—by the applicant or the applicant's authorized representative.

At a minimum, the request shall state the specific section(s) for which an eException is requested; material facts supporting the contention of the applicant; the details of the Exception proposed; and a map showing the proposed location and siting of the eException. Local Jjurisdictions listed in \$1270.0506 (Inspections) may establish additional procedures or requirements for eException requests.

- (c) Where an Exception is not granted by the inspection entity, the applicant may appeal such denial to the Local Jurisdiction. The Local Jurisdiction may establish or utilize an appeal process consistent with existing local building or planning department appeal processes.
- (d) Before the Local jJurisdiction makes a determination on an

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appeal, the inspector shall be consulted and shall provide to 1 2 Local Jurisdiction local jurisdictiondocumentation outlining the effects of the requested Exception on *Wildfire 3 4 protection. (e) If an appeal is granted, the Local jJurisdiction shall make 5 findings that the decision meets the intent of providing 6 Defensible Space consistent with these 7 regulations. Such findings shall include a statement of reasons for the decision. 8 A written copy of these findings shall be provided to the CAL 9 10 FIRE Unit headquarters that administers SRA fire protection in that local <u>local</u> <u>j</u>Jurisdiction. 11 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 12 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 13 14 § 1270.08. Distance Measurements Requests for Exceptions. 15 All specified or referenced distances are measured along the 16 ground, unless otherwise stated. 17 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 18 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 19 20 § 1271.00. Definitions. 21 Agriculture: Land used for agricultural purposes as defined in a 22 Local Jurisdiction's zoning ordinances. 23 Building: Any Structure used or intended for supporting or 24 sheltering any use or Occupancy, except Utility 25 Miscellaneous Group U Buildings. 26

CAL FIRE: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Dead-end Road: A Road that has only one point of vehicular ingress/egress, including cul-de-sacs and looped Roads. Defensible space: The area within the perimeter of a parcel, Development, neighborhood or community where basic wildland fire protection practices and measures are implemented, providing the key point of defense from an approaching Wildfire or defense against encroaching Wildfires or escaping structure fires. The perimeter as used in this regulation is the area encompassing the parcel or parcels proposed for construction and/or Development, excluding the physical structure itself. The area is characterized by the establishment and maintenance emergency vehicle access, emergency water reserves, road names and building identification, and fuel modification measures. Development: As defined in section 66418.1 of the California Covernment Code. Director: Director of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection or their designee. Driveway: A vehicular access that serves up to two (2) parcels with no more than two (2) Residential Units and any number of non-commercial or industrial Buildings on each parcel. Distance Measurements: All specified or referenced distances are measured along the ground, unless otherwise stated. EXCEPTION: An alternative to the specified standard requested by the applicant that may be necessary due to health, safety, environmental conditions, physical site limitations or other

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limiting conditions, such as recorded historical sites, that 1 provides mitigation of the problem. 2 Fire valve: see hydrant. 3 Fuel modification area: An area where the volume of flammable 4 vegetation has been reduced, providing reduced fire intensity 5 and duration. 6 Greenbelts: A facility or land-use, designed for a use other 7 than fire protection, which will slow or resist the spread of a 8 9 Wildfire. Includes parking lots, irrigated or landscaped areas, golf courses, parks, playgrounds, maintained vineyards, orchards 10 or annual crops that do not cure in the field. 11 Hammerhead/T: A road or driveway that provides a "T" shaped, 12 three-point turnaround space for emergency equipment, being no 13 narrower than the Road that serves it. 14 Hydrant: A valved connection on a water supply or storage 15 system, having either one two and a half (2 1/2) inch or one 16 four and a half (4 1/2) inch outlet, with male American National 17 Fire Hose Screw Threads (NH), used to supply Fire Apparatus and 18 hoses with water. 19 Local Jurisdiction: Any county, city/county agency 20 department, or any locally authorized district that issues or 21 approves building permits, use permits, tentative maps or 22 tentative parcel maps, or has authority to regulate development 23 and construction activity. 24 Occupancy: The purpose for which a building, or part thereof, is 25 used-or-intended to be used. 26

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One-way road: A minimum of one traffic lane width designed for
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    traffic flow in one direction only.
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    Residential unit: Any Building or portion thereof which contains
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    living facilities, including provisions for sleeping, eating,
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    cooking and/or sanitation for one or more persons. Manufactured
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    homes, -- mobilehomes, -- and factory-built housing -- are considered
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    residential units for the purposes of mandatory measures
    required in 14 CCR § 1270.01(c).
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    Road: Vehicular access to more than two (2) parcels; more than
    four (4) Residential Units; or access to any industrial
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    commercial occupancy. Includes public and private streets and
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    <del>lanes.</del>
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    Road or Driveway Structures: Bridges, culverts, and other
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    appurtenant Structures which supplement the traffic lane or
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    Shoulders.
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    Same Practical Effect: As used in this subchapter, means an
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    exception or alternative with the capability of applying
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   accepted wildland fire suppression strategies and tactics, and
   provisions for fire fighter safety, including:
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    (a) access for emergency wildland fire equipment,
    (b) safe civilian evacuation,
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    (c) signing that avoids delays in emergency equipment response.
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    (d) available and accessible water to effectively attack
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    wildfire or defend a structure from wildfire, and
    (e) fuel modification sufficient for civilian and fire fighter
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    safety.
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Shoulder: Vehicular access adjacent to the traffic lane. 1 2 State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board): As defined in Public Resources Code section 730. 3 State Responsibility Area (SRA): As defined in Public Resources 4 Code sections 4126-4127; and the California Code-of Regulations, 5 title 14, division 1.5, chapter 7, article 1, sections 1220 6 1220.5. 7 Structure: That which is built or constructed, an edifice or 8 building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up 9 or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner. 10 Subdivision: As defined in section 66424 of the Government Code. 11 12 Traffic lane: The portion of a road or driveway that provides a single line of vehicle travel. 13 14 Turnaround: A road or driveway, unobstructed by parking, which allows for a safe opposite change of direction for emergency 15 16 equipment. Design of such area may be a hammerhead/T or terminus bulb. 17 Turnouts: A widening in a Road or Driveway to allow vehicles to 19 pass. Utility and Miscellaneous Group U Building: A structure of an 20 accessory character or a miscellaneous Structure not classified 21 in-any specific Occupancy permitted, constructed, equipped, and 22 maintained to conform to the requirements of Title 24, 23 California Building Standards Code. 24 Vertical clearance: The minimum specified height of a bridge or 25 overhead projection above the road or driveway. 26

Wildfire: As defined in Public Resources Code Section 4103 1 4104. 2 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 3 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 4 5 Article 2. Emergency Access Ingress and Egress 6 § 1273.00. Intent. 7 Roads, and dDriveways, whether public or private, unless exempted under 14 CCR § 1270.0203(d), shall provide for safe 9 access for emergency *Wildfire equipment and civilian evacuation 10 concurrently, and shall provide unobstructed traffic circulation 11 during a *Wildfire emergency consistent with 14 CCR §§ 1273.00 12 through 1273.09. 13 14 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources 15 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 16 17 § 1273.01. Width 18 (a) All Roads shall be constructed to provide a minimum of two 19 ten (10) foot traffic lanes, not including Shoulder and 20 striping. These traffic lanes shall provide for two-way traffic 21 flow to support emergency vehicle and civilian egress, unless 22 other standards are provided in this article or additional 23 requirements are mandated by local jurisdictions Local 24 25 Jurisdictions or local subdivision requirements. Vertical

clearances shall conform to the requirements in California 1 Vehicle Code section 35250. 2 (b) All one-way roads One-way Roads shall be constructed to 3 provide a minimum of one twelve (12) foot traffic lane, not 4 including shoulders. The local jurisdiction Local 5 Jurisdiction may approve one-way roads One-way Roads. 6 7 (1) All One-way Roads shall, at both ends, connect to a Road with two traffic lanes providing for travel in different 8 directions, and shall provide access to an area currently zoned 9 for no more than ten (10) residential units Residential Units. 10 (2) In no case shall a one-way road One-way Road exceed 2,640 11 feet in length. A turnout shall be placed and constructed at 12 approximately the midpoint of each one-way road-One-way Road. 13 (c) All Driveways shall be constructed to provide a minimum of 14 one (1) ten (10) foot traffic lane, fourteen (14) feet 15 unobstructed horizontal clearance, and unobstructed vertical 16 clearance of thirteen feet, six inches (13' 6"). 17 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 18 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 19 20 § 1273.02. Road Surfaces. 21 (a) Roads shall be designed and maintained to support 22 imposed load of fire aApparatus weighing at least 75,000 23 pounds, and provide an aggregate base. 24 (b) Driveways and road and driveway structures Road and Driveway 25

Structures shall be designed and maintained to support at least

40,000 pounds.

(c) Project proponent shall provide engineering specifications to support design, if requested by the Local Jurisdiction local authority having jurisdiction.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1273.03. Grades.

- (a) At no point shall the grade for all $\pm R$ oads and $\pm R$ Driveways exceed 16 percent.
- (b) The grade may exceed 16%, not to exceed 20%, with approval from the local authority having jurisdiction <u>Local Jurisdiction</u> and with mitigations to provide for <u>sSame pPractical eEffect</u>.
- Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.

 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

||§ 1273.04. Radius.

- (a) No $\pm \underline{R}$ oad or $\pm \underline{R}$ oad $\pm \underline{S}$ tructure shall have a horizontal inside radius of curvature of less than fifty (50) feet. An additional surface width of four (4) feet shall be added to curves of 50-100 feet radius; two (2) feet to those from 100-200 feet.
- (b) The length of vertical curves in $\pm R$ oadways, exclusive of gutters, ditches, and drainage structures designed to hold or divert water, shall be not less than one hundred (100) feet.
- Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

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§ 1273.05. Turnarounds.

- (a) Turnarounds are required on driveways and dead-end roads

 Driveways and Dead-end Roads.
- (b) The minimum turning radius for a turnaround shall be forty
- (40) feet, not including parking, in accordance with the figures
- in 14 CCR §§ 1273.05(e) and 1273.05(f). If a hammerhead/T is
- used instead, the top of the "T" shall be a minimum of sixty
- 9 (60) feet in length.
- 10 (c) Driveways exceeding 150 feet in length, but less than 800
- 11 | feet in length, shall provide a turnout near the midpoint of the
- 12 driveway Driveway. Where the Driveway exceeds 800 feet, turnouts
- 13 | shall be provided no more than 400 feet apart.
- 14 (d) A turnaround shall be provided on driveways Driveways over
- 15 | 300 feet in length and shall be within fifty (50) feet of the
- 16 | Building.
- 17 (d) Each dead-end road Dead-end Road shall have a turnaround
- 18 | constructed at its terminus. Where parcels are zoned five (5)
- 19 | acres or larger, turnarounds shall be provided at a maximum of
- 20 | 1,320 foot intervals.
- 21 | (e) Figure A. Turnarounds on Roads with two ten-foot traffic
- 22 ||lanes.

- 23 || Figure A/Image 1 is a visual representation of paragraph (b).
- 24 | [editorial note: no change to the images in this section]
 - (f) Figure B. Turnarounds on driveways with one ten-foot traffic

lane. 1 Figure B/Image 2 is a visual representation of paragraph (b). 2 [editorial note: no change to the images in this section] 3 4 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 5 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 6 7 § 1273.06 Roadway Turnouts 8 Turnouts shall be a minimum of twelve (12) feet wide and thirty 9 (30) feet long with a minimum twenty-five (25) foot taper on 10 each end. 11 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 12 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 13 14 § 1273.07 Road and Driveway Structures. 15 (a) Appropriate signing, including but not limited to weight or 16 vertical clearance limitations, one-way road One-way Road or 17 single traffic lane conditions, shall reflect the capability of 18 each bridge. 19 20 (b) Where a bridge or an elevated surface is part of a fire apparatus Fire Apparatus access road, the bridge shall be 21 22 constructed and maintained in accordance with the American 23 Association of State and Highway Transportation Officials 24 Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges, 17th Edition,

published 2002 (known as AASHTO HB-17), hereby incorporated by

reference. Bridges and elevated surfaces shall be designed for a load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of Apparatus. Vehicle load limits shall be posted at both entrances required by the local bridges when authority jurisdiction.

- (c) Where elevated surfaces designed for emergency vehicle use are adjacent to surfaces which are not designed for such use, barriers, or signs, or both, as approved by the local authority having jurisdiction, shall be installed and maintained.
- (d) A bridge with only one traffic lane may be authorized by the local jurisdiction Local Jurisdiction; however, it shall provide for unobstructed visibility from one end to the other and turnouts at both ends.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources 15

Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1273.08 Dead-end Roads

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(a) The maximum length of a dDead-end Roadroad, including all dead-end-roads-Dead-end Roads accessed from that dead-end road following cumulative Dead-end Road, shall not exceed the lengths, regardless of the number of parcels served: parcels zoned for less than one acre - 800 feet parcels zoned for 1 acre to 4.99 acres - 1,320 feet parcels zoned for 5 acres to 19.99 acres - 2,640 feet

parcels zoned for 20 acres or larger - 5,280 feet

All lengths shall be measured from the edge of the road Road surface at the intersection that begins the road Road to the end of the road Road surface at its farthest point. Where a Dead-end Road crosses areas of differing zoned parcel sizes requiring different length limits, the shortest allowable length shall apply.

(b) See 14 CCR § 1273.05 for Dead-end Road turnaround requirements.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.

Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

13 | § 1273.09 Gate Entrances.

- (a) Gate entrances shall be at least two (2) feet wider than the width of the traffic lane(s) serving that gate and a minimum width of fourteen (14) feet unobstructed horizontal clearance and unobstructed vertical clearance of thirteen feet, six inches (13' 6").
- (b) All gates providing access from a road Road to a driveway Driveway shall be located at least thirty (30) feet from the Roadway and shall open to allow a vehicle to stop without obstructing traffic on that road Road.
- (c) Where a one-way road One-way Road with a single traffic lane provides access to a gated entrance, a forty (40) foot turning radius shall be used.

(d) Security gates shall not be installed without approval. Where security gates are installed, they shall have an approved means of emergency operation. Approval shall be by the local authority having jurisdiction. The security gates emergency operation shall be maintained operational at all times. Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

Article 3. Signing and Building Numbering

|| § 1274.00. Intent

To facilitate locating a fire and to avoid delays in response, all newly constructed or approved roads Roads and buldings Buildings shall be designated by names or numbers posted on signs clearly visible and legible from the road Road. This section shall not restrict the size of letters or numbers appearing on Road signs for other purposes.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1274.01. Road Signs.

(a) Newly constructed or approved roads Roads must be identified by a name or number through a consistent system that provides for sequenced or patterned numbering and/or non-duplicative naming within each local jurisdiction Local Jurisdiction. This

section does not require any entity to rename or renumber existing Roads, nor shall a road Road providing access only to a single commercial or industrial occupancy Occupancy require naming or numbering.

(b) The size of letters, numbers, and symbols for road Road signs shall be a minimum four (4) inch letter height, half inch (.5) inch stroke, reflectorized, contrasting with the background color of the sign.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

- § 1274.02. Road Sign Installation, Location, and Visibility.
- (a) Road signs shall be visible and legible from both directions of vehicle travel for a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet.
 - (b) Signs required by this article identifying intersecting roads Roads shall be placed at the intersection of those roads Roads.
 - (c) A sign identifying traffic access or flow limitations, including but not limited to weight or vertical clearance limitations, Dead-end Roads, One-way Roads, or single lane conditions, shall be placed:
- (± 1) at the intersection preceding the traffic access 24 limitation, and
- $(\frac{1}{2})$ no more than one hundred (100) feet before such traffic

1 | access limitation.

(d) Road signs required by this article shall be posted at the beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.

Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1274.03. Addresses for Buildings.

(a) All buildings Buildings shall be issued an address by the local jurisdiction Local Jurisdiction which conforms to that jurisdiction's overall address system. Utility and miscellaneous Group U buildings Buildings are not required to have a separate address; however, each residential unit within a building Residential Unit within a Building shall be separately identified.

- (b) The size of letters, numbers, and symbols for addresses shall conform to the standards in the California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations title 24, part 9.
- (c) Addresses for residential buildings <u>Buildings</u> shall be reflectorized.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

- § 1274.04. Address Installation, Location, and Visibility.
- (a) All Buildings shall have a permanently posted address which shall be plainly legible and visible from the road Road fronting

the property.

- (b) Where access is by means of a private road Road and the address identification cannot be viewed from the public way, an unobstructed sign or other means shall be used so that the address is visible from the public way.
- 6 (c) Address signs along One-way roads Roads shall be visible from both directions.
 - (d) Where multiple addresses are required at a single Driveway, they shall be mounted on a single sign or post.
 - (e) Where a read Road provides access solely to a single commercial or industrial business, the address sign shall be placed at the nearest read Road intersection providing access to that site, or otherwise posted to provide for unobstructed visibility from that intersection.
 - (f) In all cases, the address shall be posted at the beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter.
- Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.

 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

20 | Article 4 Emergency Water Standards.

21 | \$ 1275.00. Intent.

Emergency water for wwildfire protection shall be available, accessible, and maintained in quantities and locations specified in the statute and these regulations in order to attack a wwildfire or defend property from a wwildfire.

Page 33 of 44

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1275.01. Application.

The provisions of this article shall apply in the tentative and parcel map process when new parcels are approved by the local jurisdiction having authority.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

- § 1275.02. Water Supply.
- (a) When a water supply for <u>Ss</u>tructure defense is required to be installed, such protection shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and during the time of construction except when alternative methods of protection are provided and approved by the <u>Local Jurisdictionlocal authority having jurisdiction</u>.
- (b) Water systems equaling or exceeding the California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations title 24, part 9, or, where a municipal-type water supply is unavailable, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1142, "Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting," 2017 Edition, hereby incorporated by reference, shall be accepted as meeting the requirements of this article.
- (c) Such emergency water may be provided in a fire agency mobile

water tender, or naturally occurring or man made containment Structure, as long as the specified quantity is immediately available.

- (d) Nothing in this article prohibits the combined storage of emergency \(\frac{\pi}{\text{M}}\) ildfire and structural firefighting water supplies unless so prohibited by local ordinance or specified by the local fire agency.
- (e) Where freeze or crash protection is required by $\frac{1}{2}$ Local $\frac{1}{2}$ Local distributions having authority, such protection measures shall be provided.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1275.03. Hydrants—and Fire Valves

- (a) The <u>Fire</u> <u>hHydrant</u> or <u>fire</u> valve shall be eighteen (18) inches above the finished surface. Its location in relation to the <u>#Road</u> or <u>d#Riveway</u> and to the <u>#Building(s)</u> or <u>#Structure(s)</u> it serves shall comply with California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations title 24, part 9, Chapter 5, and Appendix C.
- (b) The <u>Fire hHydrant</u> head shall be a two and half (2 1/2) inch National Hose male thread with cap for pressure and gravity flow systems and four and a half (4 1/2) inch for draft systems.
- (c) <u>Fire Hydrants shall be wet or dry barrel and have suitable</u>
 freeze or crash protection as required by the lLocal

jJurisdiction. 1 2 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 3 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 4 5 § 1275.04. Signing of Water Sources. 6 (a) Each Fire hHydrant, fire valve, or access to water shall be 7 identified as follows: (1) if located along a dDriveway, a reflectorized blue marker, 9 with a minimum dimension of three (3) inches shall be located on 10 the dDriveway address sign and mounted on a fire retardant post, 11 12 (2) if located along a road Road, 13 (1i) a reflectorized blue marker, with a minimum dimension of 14 three (3) inches, shall be mounted on a fire retardant post. The 15 sign post shall be within three (3) feet of said Fire hHydrant 16 or fire valve, with the sign no less than three (3) feet nor 17 greater than five (5) feet above ground, in a horizontal 18 position and visible from the &Driveway, or 19 (2ii) as specified in the State Fire Marshal's Guidelines for 20 Fire Hydrant Markings Along State Highways and Freeways, 21 1988. 22 23 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 24 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 25 26

Article 5. Building Siting, Setbacks, and Fuel Modification Fuel 1 Modification Standards 2 § 1276.00. Intent 3 -To reduce the intensity of a wildfire by reducing the volume 4 and density of flammable vegetation, the strategic siting of 5 fuel modification and greenbelts shall provide for increased 6 safety for emergency fire equipment and evacuating civilians by 7 its utilization around structures and roads, including 8 driveways, and a point of attack or defense from a wildfire. To 9 reduce the intensity of a Wildfire, reducing the volume and 10 11 density of flammable vegetation around Development through strategic fuel modification, parcel siting and Building 12 setbacks, and the protection of Undeveloped Ridgelines shall 13 provide for increased safety for emergency fire equipment, 14 including evacuating civilians, and a point of attack or defense 15 from a Wildfire. 16 17 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 18 19 20 § 1276.01. Building and Parcel Siting and Setbacks. Setback for 21 Structure Defensible Space (a) All parcels shall provide a minimum thirty (30) foot setback 22 for all Bbuildings from all property lines and/or the center of 23 a R*road, except as provided for in subsection (b). 24 (b) A reduction in the minimum setback shall be based upon When 25

a thirty (30) foot setback is not possible for practical 1 2 reasons, which may include but are not limited to, parcel dimensions or size; topographic limitations; Development density 3 requirements or other Development patterns that promote low-4 carbon emission outcomes; sensitive habitat; or other 5 constraints or other easements, and shall provide for an 6 alternative method to reduce Structure-to-Structure ignition by 7 incorporating features such as, but not limited to: 8 (i) Same practical effect requirements shall reduce-9 likelihood of home-to-home-ignition. 10 (ii) Same practical effect options may include, but are 11 limited to: (1) non-combustible block walls or fences; or 12 (2) five (5) feet of non-combustible material extending 13 five (5) feet horizontally around the structure from the 14 furthest extent of the Building; or 15 (3) installing hardscape landscaping; or 16 (4) reducing a reduction of exposed windows on the side of 17 the sStructure with a less than thirty (30) foot setback; 18 19 or(5) the most protective additional Structure hardening such 20 as those required requirements in the California Building Code, 21 California Code of Regulations title Title 24, part Part 2, 22 Chapter 7A, as required by the Local Jurisdiction. 23 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 24

Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1276.02. Ridgelines. Maintenance of Defensible Space Measures.

(a) The Local Jurisdiction shall identify Strategic Ridgelines,

if any, to reduce fire risk and improve fire protection

through an assessment of the following factors:

- (1) Topography;
- (2) Vegetation;
- (3) Proximity to any existing or proposed residential, commercial, or industrial land uses;
- (4) Construction where mass grading may significantly alter the topography resulting in the elimination of Ridgeline fire risks;
 - (5) Ability to support effective fire suppression; and
- (6) Other factors, if any, deemed relevant by the Local Jurisdiction.
- (b) Preservation of Undeveloped Ridgelines identified as strategically important shall be required pursuant to this section.
- (c) New Buildings on Undeveloped Ridgelines identified as strategically important are prohibited, as described in subsections (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3).
- (1) New Residential Units are prohibited within or at the top of drainages or other topographic features common to Ridgelines that act as chimneys to funnel convective heat from Wildfires.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter the extent to which utility infrastructure, including but not limited to wireless telecommunications facilities, as defined in Government Code section 65850.6, subdivision (d)(2), or Storage Group S or Utility and Miscellaneous Group U Structures, may be constructed on Undeveloped Ridgelines.

(3) Local Jurisdictions may approve Buildings on Strategic Ridgelines where Development activities such as mass grading will significantly alter the topography that results in the elimination of Ridgeline fire risks.

(d) The Local Jurisdiction may implement further specific requirements to preserve Undeveloped Ridgelines.

To ensure continued maintenance of commonly owned properties in conformance with these standards and to assure continued availability, access, and utilization of the Defensible Space provided by these standards during a wildfire, provisions for annual maintenance shall be provided in emergency access covenants or similar binding agreements.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1276.03. Fuel Breaks Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels.

(a) When Building construction meets the following criteria, the Local Jurisdiction shall determine the need and location for

- (2) an application for a change of zoning increasing zoning intensity or density; or
- (3) an application for a change in use permit increasing use intensity or density.
- (b) Fuel Breaks required by the Local Jurisdiction, in consultation with the Fire Authority, shall be located, designed, and maintained in a condition that reduces the potential of damaging radiant and convective heat or ember exposure to Access routes, Buildings, or infrastructure within the Development.
- (c) Fuel Breaks shall have, at a minimum, one point of entry for fire fighters and any Fire Apparatus. The specific number of entry points and entry requirements shall be determined by the Local Jurisdiction, in consultation with the Fire Authority.
- (d) Fuel Breaks may be required at locations such as, but not limited to:
- (1) Directly adjacent to defensible space as defined by 14

 CCR § 1299.02 to reduce radiant and convective heat exposure,

 ember impacts, or support fire suppression tactics;
- (2) Directly adjacent to Roads to manage radiant and convective heat exposure or ember impacts, increase evacuation

safety, or support fire suppression tactics;

(3) Directly adjacent to a Hazardous Land Use to limit the spread of fire from such uses, reduce radiant and convective heat exposure, or support fire suppression tactics;

- (4) Strategically located along Ridgelines, in Greenbelts, or other locations to reduce radiant and convective heat exposure, ember impacts, or support community level fire suppression tactics.
- (e) Fuel Breaks shall be completed prior to the commencement of any permitted construction.
- (f) Fuel Breaks shall be constructed using the most ecologically and site appropriate treatment option, such as, but not limited to, prescribed burning, manual treatment, mechanical treatment, prescribed herbivory, and targeted ground application of herbicides.
- (g) Where a Local Jurisdiction requires Fuel Breaks, maintenance mechanisms shall be established to ensure the fire behavior objectives and thresholds are maintained over time.
- (h) The mechanisms required shall be binding upon the property for which the Fuel Break is established, shall ensure adequate maintenance levels, and may include written legal agreements; permanent fees, taxes, or assessments; assessments through a homeowners' association; or other funding mechanisms.

 Disposal, including chipping, burying, burning or removal to a

site approved by the local jurisdiction, of flammable vegetation

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and fuels caused by site development and construction, road and
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   driveway construction, and fuel modification shall be completed
   prior to completion of Road construction or final inspection of
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   a-building-permit.
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    Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
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    Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
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       1276.04. Greenbelts, Greenways, Open Spaces and
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                                                              Parks
    Greenbelts
    (a) Where a Greenbelt, Greenway, open space, park, landscaped or
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    natural area, or portions thereof, is intended to serve as a
    Fuel Break, the space or relevant portion thereof shall conform
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    with the requirements in § 1276.03 (Fuel Breaks).
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   Subdivision and other Developments, which propose greenbelts as
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    a part of the development plan, shall locate said greenbelts
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    strategically as a separation between wildland fuels and
    structures. The locations shall be approved by the local
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   authority having jurisdiction and may be consistent with the CAL
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   FIRE Unit Fire Management Plan or Contract County Fire Plan.
   Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
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    Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
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S 1276.05 Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and uels

The disposal, including burning or removal to site approved by the Local Jurisdiction, in consultation with the Fire Authority, of flammable vegetation and fuel caused by site construction, Road, and Driveway construct on shall be in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Publi Resources Code.

Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

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